

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1854.

NOTICE.
It will be necessary, in pursuance of the arrangement I have made with Mr. Wilson, to close all the accounts of the Standard establishment, and commence anew the 1st of November. Subscribers to both the Weekly and Semi-Weekly will have an opportunity of paying up to that date, and of paying in advance, \$2 or \$4, as the case may be. The amounts due are, in many instances, small; but in the case of those who make up a large sum, and these constitute the bulk of the profits of my labors for years past, I trust much of the amount will be paid in advance. I shall not look in vain for prompt payments in my payments. Subscribers will receive their accounts in their payments, and can remit the money by mail, at my risk. Receipts will be sent in the paper showing the amount paid and the time paid to.

W. W. HOLLAND.

UNFOUNDED CHARGES ANSWERED.
A friend writes us from Chatham County, under date Sept. 6th, as follows:

"Since the excitement of the late elections has subsided, other subjects are agitating the public mind in this section. It is said the great question which is to divide the country is Catholicism; and that the Protestants are coalescing with the Catholics. You, Mr. Editor, are represented as having Catholic influence in the Standard office; indeed, it is charged by some that you are one yourself. You are at liberty to use this as you may see fit."

Rumor, with her hundred, and we may add brazen tongues, hesitates at nothing. We are obliged to our friend, who of course does not believe these rumors, for the information he has given us. It furnishes occasion for the correction of several mistakes, which are being circulated by Whigs with the view of prejudicing and injuring the Standard.

We heard, a day or two since, that it was rumored that we had known Nothings in our employment as printers, and that we intended to discharge our Clerk, who is a Catholic, in order to gratify them; and then again we hear from Chatham, that this Clerk, with his "Catholic influence," is about to prove an overmatch for both Editor and printers!

Now the truth is, we are neither a Know Nothing nor a Catholic; nor do we expect to be. We are a Democrat. We stand upon the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, which guarantee freedom of speech, and the right of all human beings of all races to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

We hold that the only really free country in the world is that in which there is no union between Church and State; we hold that this is, according to its organic law, neither a Protestant nor a Catholic country; and it is a free country because of this. We are not for foreigners, or for adopted citizens, or for Catholics against natives and Protestants; but for justice to all, and for the rights of all. We deprecate any thing like a contest or war in this country between races and religions; and we shall oppose every thing, from whatever quarter it may come, which may have a tendency to such a result.

It is true we have in our employment a Clerk who is an Irishman by birth, and a Catholic. We employed him because he suited us, and we shall retain him just as long as we may choose to do so. We did not stop to inquire whether he believed as we do in religious matters. He has been in the United States some fifteen years, and was engaged for several years in the marine service of the country, having been on duty in Florida during the Seminole war. He is a laborious, quiet, inoffensive citizen—intelligent in the discharge of his duties, and devoted to the Democratic party. His chief crime, in the estimation of certain small Whigs, is that he is a Democrat; and his second, that he is a foreigner by birth and a Catholic. But Whigs, who use this charge against us, forget or conceal the fact, that recently, in the absence of the Editor of the Raleigh Register, that paper was conducted by a gentleman foreign born, and a Catholic! It is all right in the Register, but all wrong in the Standard. We might have taken advantage of this fact to exercise a prejudice against the Register establishment, but we scorned to do so; and we refer to it now only in self-defense, and not with a view of censuring that paper, or of reflecting on the person who supplied the Editor's place during his absence. The only noticeable point in the matter, aside from the contrast we have exhibited between the two papers in this respect, is that of the Register's consistency—a consistency shown by sympathizing with the Know Nothings in one breath, and in the next employing, as its temporary head, a person of foreign birth and a Catholic.

Our Correspondent says it is charged that the Democrats are coalescing with the Catholics. This charge is unfounded—it is a weak invention of the enemy. The Democrats are just where they were in the days of Jefferson and Jackson. They are for protecting all Churches in the enjoyment of their rights under the Constitution, but are the allies of none. They are opposed now, as then, to a union of Church and State. They would protect all and proscriber none; but they would oppose any effort, on the part of one or all, to obtain political power and control. Is not this the true ground? Who says nay? The Democrats are the first to expose and denounce dangerous coalitions, whenever or however formed; they will be the last to form coalitions with sects, or Churches, or secret organizations. They are satisfied with their principles, as known and read of all men; and their chief efforts are directed to the preservation and perpetuation of those principles in their coherence and purity. Appeals to sectarian feelings—coalitions with isms—attempts to array, for political profit, one class of the people against another—these are things from which all good Democrats turn away. Whigs may act thus without exciting much surprise in the public mind; for the course of the Whig or Federal party has been, since the days of the elder Adams, but little better than a tissue of isms, and of efforts to wield the prejudices and passions of the many for the promotion and benefit of the favored few.

Remember the words of Jefferson, uttered in his first Inaugural Address: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political."

We learn that the North Carolina Railroad has been completed from Goldsboro' to within about ten miles of this place; and it is expected it will be finished and the cars running between this place and that by the middle of November. To Wilmington in four hours!

The Road has been laid for about twelve miles west of this place. We learn that the line from Charlotte to Concord has been laid, and that the Road is expected to be soon finished to Salisbury. We presume that by the meeting of the Legislature, about one-half of the Road will have been completed.

INDIANA. The fusion in Indiana between the Whigs and abolitionists is almost complete. The Democrats have nothing to oppose to this combination but a straight-out democratic ticket; and we are glad to see that the prospect is good for a great success at the coming election.

The shipments of specie from this country to Europe, for the past week, amounted to one million and a half dollars.

NORTHERN FANATICISM.

We copy below from the Raleigh Star and the Fayetteville Observer an article containing facts and sentiments, which, if we had uttered one year since, would have brought down upon us the charge of being a disunionist and traitor. The article is as follows:

"One of the editors of the Fayetteville Observer is on a Northern tour, and has been carrying on a regular correspondence with his paper. He has had a pretty good opportunity to gather the sentiments of the people of the North upon the sectional issues that are now agitating the northern mind. We are loth to believe that fanaticism will go to the extremes pointed out, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the whole North is in a state of excitement unparalleled in the history of the country. The South is cool and prepared for any emergency that may arise. It will not act rashly and unadvisedly, but it will do promptly and fearlessly what a due regard for its rights and interests may require. We are opposed to all rash and extreme measures, but in common with the order loving and Union loving men of the South, we are resolved to do what we can to maintain the honor and the rights of our section."

We did hope that the time would come when agitation would cease, but from indications too plain to be misunderstood, we are compelled to believe that the day is not yet come when we shall see harmony and quiet restored. We take the following from the editorial correspondence of the Observer:

"There are plain indications that at every succeeding session of Congress the country will be agitated from the centre to its extremities with the attempt to undo the legislation of the last session. It will not succeed at the next session. It may not succeed during the next Congress for the Senate may prove a bulwark to the Union. But the hurra raised all through the North over the emigrants to Kansas, and Nebraska, has a meaning. The processions and bands of music which escort these emigrants through the Northern cities are intended to get up an excitement by which those Territories may be rapidly populated from the free States, that they may speedily come into the Union. The South is already in there power in the Senate, and there is already in the other House of Congress, to crush the South on all sectional legislation. In the mean time no bill can ever pass to admit another Slave State into the Union, even if we had the materials out of which to form one."

The Nebraska act is an abstraction. It can have no practical effect in favor of slavery. And yet the North is willing to risk disunion for its repeal. So be it. The South is prepared for the issue. Even those who thought its conception unwise, and the result of ambition and demagogism, can listen to no idea of peace enforced by such sentiments as now pervade the Northern mind developed in the above insolent article, and rather likely to increase in bitterness if possible, than to be modified by time."

These Editors, it seems, are just opening their eyes to the wickedness of the implacable spirit of fanaticism. They are just beginning to perceive the evils of which they have been so often warned by the Democratic press, and which, if they and the South had met in time, and in the proper way, might have been averted and the Union perpetuated for ages to come. The Star says, "the South is cool and prepared for any emergency that may arise." We fear not. The South is divided, and a slavish subservience by Southern Whigs to Northern Whigs, was the cause of this division. Even now we find Southern Whig presses endeavoring to prove that the Whig party of the free States is as sound on the slavery question as the Democratic party in the same region; and that mendacious and unscrupulous concern, the Fayetteville Observer, in the extract above given, goes out of its way to calumniate Judge Douglas, one of the boldest and ablest advocates of the rights of the South to be found anywhere. North Carolina is divided, so far as the Whigs are concerned; for Messrs. Badger and Kerr voted for and Messrs. Rogers and Puryear against the Nebraska bill. Whiggery, we repeat, is the cause of the divided front exhibited by the South, or portions of the South on this vital question—Whiggery, the prolific source of all the ills which the people of this State have doomed to endure."

These professions of the Star and Observer sound very well, but we must doubt them until they shall have been fully tested. We cannot forget that it has heretofore been the business and the pride of such papers to hunt down every man in their own party who dared to speak out for Southern rights; and to brand as traitors and disunionists all Democrats who appeared to entertain more sympathy for South Carolina than for Massachusetts. Neither can we forget that these professions come from Editors who, in supporting Gen. Dockery, endorsed his threat of fire and sword, in a certain contingency, against a sister Southern State."

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York on Friday, bringing 400 passengers and one million of dollars in gold.

The intelligence from California is not very important. The feud between the Democrats continues, and it was thought the Whigs and Know Nothings would carry the State. The latter had organized in all the chief towns.

Mining operations were highly prosperous. In the City of San Francisco wages were as follows per day: House carpenters, \$5 a day; joiners, \$6 a day; stone masons, \$7; bricklayers, \$8; plasterers, \$7; blacksmiths, \$8; turners, \$3 a day; brass founders, \$5; wheelwrights, \$5; carriage makers, \$6; and printers \$50 per week, but for one man employed there are two or three looking for work; and a good fast workman will obtain a situation at \$10 per day, when a poor hand would not get a place at \$2.

The news from China is that the rebels had taken Canton.

It is also stated that a treaty for annexing the Sandwich Islands to the United States was on its way to Washington.

The New York Courier gives the following strong reasons why the public lands should be alienated or given away in homesteads by Congress:

"First. The revenue from these lands is already pledged for the interest in the national debt, which pledge, while leaving us at full liberty to make any customary national use of the property, is a guarantee that we will not alienate it as a source of revenue."

Secondly. The lands ought to be reserved, so far as compatible with the other useful purposes of the Government, as bounties for military service, either in defence of its country or in its foreign wars."

Thirdly. They are again becoming a fruitful source of revenue, since the satisfaction of the Mexican war bounty warrants, and that revenue is likely to be required for the support of Government."

Fourthly. Being the common property of all the States, if distributed at all, the division should be in equal representative proportions, so that the old States may pay off their debts and complete their public improvements."

GALE AT CHARLESTON. There was a terrific gale at Charleston on Thursday and Friday last. Immense damage was done to the shipping and wharves, and the battery was rendered a perfect waste. Portions of Meeting, King, Tradd, Calhoun, and other streets were flooded. The entire loss is estimated at \$300,000.

It will be seen, by advertisement in to-day's paper, that Mr. A. G. Kern, piano tuner and repairer, will offer his services in a few days to those here who may need them.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AT CHICAGO.

The people of Chicago have brought lasting disgrace upon their City by their recent conduct towards Judge Douglas. Brute force was brought to bear against reason—free speech was denied—the vile abolitionists, who appear to control the City, feared to hear Douglas, or to permit the assemblage to hear him, because they felt that, if heard, he would fully vindicate himself and overwhelm his accusers with the tide of public indignation. This, of itself, was a high though not intended tribute to his great intellect.

We copy from the Chicago Times the following account of the scene:

SENATOR DOUGLAS IN CHICAGO.

Great Gathering of the Citizens—Abolition Riots—Victorious—The Senator Refused a Hearing—Free Speech Repudiated in a Free City—Anarchy in Chicago.

During the whole of yesterday, the expected meeting of last night was the universal topic of conversation. Crowds of visitors arrived by the several trains from the surrounding cities and towns, even from as far as Detroit and St. Louis, attracted by the name of the great Judge Douglas who was to address his constituents.

During the afternoon the Tribune, true to its fiendish instinct, issued, as a last effort to create a disturbance, an inflammatory handbill, headed by the exciting words:

"ORGANIZATION OF THE IRISH BODY GUARD." Asserting that an Irish body guard had been organized to prevent Americans entering or participating in the meeting.

The effect produced by this and other nefarious means on the public mind will be seen hereafter. In consequence of the extreme heat of the weather, it was deemed advisable to hold the meeting on the outside of the hall instead of the interior, as had been announced.

An early candle-light throng of eight thousand persons assembled at the south part of North Market Hall.

At the time announced, the Mayor of Chicago called to the assembly to order, and Judge Douglas then addressed the meeting. We have been unable to prepare in time for this morning's paper a full report of the speech. What follows is but the merest skeleton of what was said:

Fellow citizens: I come before you to-night to explain to you the provisions of the act of Congress known as the Nebraska and Kansas act. (Groans and cheers.) If at any time to-night I make any statement which you will ask the authority for, I assure you I will make a kind and respectful response. (Cheers.) All I want is to present that measure in its true light. I know that considerable excitement exists in this city respecting the measure, but I do not know whether you have had any opportunity to read the bill. The press of this city has denounced this measure, but never till this day has any paper in this city ever published that act. You have been told that the bill legislated slavery into territory now free, by act of Congress. I will read the 14th section of the bill to you, by which you will see that the act itself declares that its true intent and meaning is not to legislate slavery into any territory, or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof free to regulate that subject for themselves. (Cheers and noise.) It is perfectly consistent for those who have denounced and slandered me to seek to prevent me from being heard in my own behalf. (Tremendous cheering.) I say that I have been charged with legislating slavery into free territory. I say that the bill leaves the American people in the territory free to decide that question for themselves.

A Voice. We knew that before.

Judge D.—If you knew that before then you knew that the charge against me was false. (Great cheering.) The bill is framed on the great principle of the right of the people to regulate their own government. (Great noise was here made in the crowd, interrupting him for some time.) When order was restored Judge D. resumed by saying that the attempt to prevent him from speaking indicated that he desired that the truth should not be discussed. A good cause needed no violence to defend it. He said he knew his rights, and would not permit them to be violated. He knew that threats of personal violence had been made if he attempted to speak, or to offer any explanation. After further confusion and remarks respecting the speaker, he read the 14th section of the act, that slavery was not legislated into or excluded from the territories. He asked was the correctness of that principle denied.

A Voice. We deny it.

Judge D.—Then you deny the right of the people to self-government. That is the principle of the Nebraska bill. The great objection you have is the repeal of the Missouri compromise. (Cries of yes, yes.) Well, what was the Missouri compromise? It was the prohibition of slavery north of the line, and the recognition of slavery south of that line. Was there, he asked, a man in this crowd in favor of recognizing slavery south of any line? (Tremendous cheering.) He would show that the abolitionists and free soilers, in 1848, were pledged to the repeal of the Missouri compromise; the candidate who was on the Buffalo platform was pledged for the total prohibition of slavery in all the territories of the United States, north and south of the line of 36 30'; therefore the whole abolition and free soil party who voted for Van Buren in 1848, voted for the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Having disposed of the free soilers and abolitionists, he desired to give them company. The Whig party in all the free States in 1848 were pledged to the Wilnot proviso, and the exclusion of slavery in all the Territories. Consequently, they were in favor of the repeal of the Missouri compromise. The Whig party and the free soilers and abolitionists all having been in favor of its repeal in 1848, the Democratic party nominated Lewis Cass, who had previously proclaimed that that compromise was unconstitutional, and he received the votes of the Democratic party. Who, then, in 1848, was in favor of the Missouri compromise? Not one of the crowd around him. (A voice—Stephen A. Douglas.) Well then, said he, I was the only man in Illinois in favor of the Missouri compromise. He said that in 1848 he had offered the Missouri compromise as a settlement of the slavery question, and it was resisted in the House of Representatives by Northern votes.

A Voice.—Why did you repeat it.

Judge D.—The reason for its repeal, he said, was because it had been repudiated by the North, and a new settlement was necessary. He said that in lieu of the Missouri compromise was adopted a principle of allowing the people to regulate their own institutions. In 1850 the people of Chicago, by a unanimous vote of the City, Councils, endorsed the principles of the compromise measures of 1850. The Illinois Legislature endorsed the principles of these measures, and in the House of Representatives the Legislature of Illinois resolutions were adopted instructing him to vote to apply the principle of these compromise measures to all future territorial government, on both sides of the line. That resolution (which he read) was voted by all the representatives, except four. Not a representative from Cook county voted against it. He did not understand the justice of the Whig party, who voted or dodged on these resolutions of instruction, to complain of his fleeing them. After further discussing this point, Mr. Douglas continued his remarks. He said that in answer to the question why he introduced the Nebraska bill, he did so because it was right—because it was in accordance with the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, and because he had been instructed to do so by the Legislature of this State. He did so because he desired the people to exclude slavery, or not, both north and south of the line.

A voice asked how much territory was south of the line?

Judge D. responded—Territory as large as New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois combined.

(During this series of his remarks, he was frequently interrupted by the gang of abolition rowdies, incited thereto by the infamous appeals which for weeks have been made to them by their organ in this city. When ever he approached the subject of the Nebraska bill, an evidently well organized and drilled body of men, comprising about one-twentieth of the meeting, collected and formed into a compact ball, refusing to allow him to be heard.) They applied to him the most opprobrious and insulting epithets, and the most denunciations of language. They kept up this disgraceful proceeding until after 10 o'clock, refusing most determinedly to allow the word be uttered to be heard by the rest of the meeting. In vain did the Mayor of the city appeal to their sense of order; they refused to let him be heard.)

Judge Douglas, notwithstanding the uproar of these hirelings, proceeded at intervals. He told them that he was not unprepared for their conduct. He had a day or two since received a letter written by the secretary of an organization framed since his arrival in this city, for the purpose of preventing him from speaking. This organization required that he should leave the city or keep silent; and if he disregarded this notice, the organization was pledged, at the sacrifice of life, to prevent his being heard. He presented himself, he said, and challenged the armed gang to execute upon him their murderous pledge. The letter having been but imperfectly heard, its reading was asked by some of the orderly citizens present, but the mob refused to let it be read.

At length, at half-past ten o'clock, yielding to the earnest appeals of his friends, Judge Douglas withdrew from the stand.

HARPER AND PUTNAM.

We regret to see these Magazines made the vehicles of anti-slavery, or rather abolition sentiment. Harper has not gone so far in this respect as Putnam; but the former, in a recent number, is particular in stating that, on the question of slavery it "warmly shares the common feeling of the North."

Putnam for September concludes a long article on the subject as follows:

"We repeat, that until the sentiment of Slavery is driven back to its original bounds, to the States to which it legitimately belongs, the people of the North are vassals. Yet their emancipation is practicable, if not easy. They have only to evince a determination to be free, and they are free. They are to discard all past alliances, to put aside all present fears, to dread no future coalitions, in the single hope of carrying, by speedy victory, a banner, inscribed with these devices:

The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.
The restoration of the Missouri Compromise.
No more Slave States.
No more Slave Territories.
The Homestead for freemen on the public lands."

The above doctrines are disunion and abolition; and the periodical which urges them cannot expect the patronage or countenance of Southern men.

CAPON SPRINGS, Va. Sept. 5. The unexpected advent of the President, accompanied by his lady, the Secretary of War, and the Marshal of the District, forms an epoch in the history of this mountain region, and will long be remembered by its hardy population. Sun-burnt farmers are crowding in from a distance of fifty miles to greet the Chief Magistrate of the republic, whose gracious manners and unassuming deportment render him a welcome and most acceptable visitor. He realizes here that tranquil repose so refreshing to a care-worn statesman. The close of the season had subdued the excitement, and induced to a moderate capacity, and without intrusion on his privacy he has been welcomed by all irrespective of party.

The only prominent politicians here are the Hon. Mr. May, of your city; Col. Archer, of Virginia; Hon. J. G. Miller, M. C. from Missouri; Mr. Barringer, late Minister to Spain; and Mr. Gales, of Washington; the Hon. John Nelson having left a few days since.

Yesterday, Mr. Waddell, the former proprietor, gave a social entertainment to the President at his hospitable retreat on the banks of Capon river. The dinner was enlivened by brief addresses from Mr. Barringer, Mr. May, Mr. Burgwyn of North Carolina, Mr. Barney, and others, social rather than political; to which the President responded in most felicitous language, breathing ardent patriotism and unflinching devotion to the Union.

The retiring gentleness of Mrs. Pierce, whose subdued and uncomplaining grief marks every lineament of her pallid countenance, creates unusual sympathy, and all unite in delicate attentions, which seem greatly to be appreciated. Every effort will be made to detain them here beyond the allotted week of absence from the cares of State.

Cor. Balt. Sun.

THE TORTURE AT WORK.
What does this mean? On Monday morning the following advertisement of one of our county commissioners was inserted in all the daily papers of this city:

850 MEN WANTED, Mechanics and laborers, to work at the new court-house. Preference will be given to American Protestants.

JESSE TIMANUS.
On the bulletin board, in the room of the superintendent of the new county buildings, the following order may now be seen:

COURT-HOUSE BUILDING OFFICE,
Cincinnati, August 22, 1854.
To the sub-superintendents of the new court-house:

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby notified and directed to employ, when applied to for a situation in your several departments, none but Americans and Protestants, to the exclusion of any and all foreigners and Catholics that may be engaged at work at said court-house.

JESSE TIMANUS,
Sup. Hamilton County Court-house.
Cincinnati Gazette.

We see it stated that the Commissioners met a day or so after this publication, and dismissed Mr. Timanus. Served him right.

MAN KILLED ON A RAILROAD. We learn from Mr. William B. Chalkley, one of the very efficient road-men between Richmond and Weldon, that a white man was killed on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad yesterday about noon.

Mr. C. furnishes us with the following particulars: The engineer of the mail train from Wilmington, when a short distance north of Halifax, N. C., discovered a white man standing upon the track. The train was proceeding at a rapid rate, and knowing it impossible to check its speed, the engineer sounded the whistle, but the unfortunate man remained perfectly motionless, and was struck with full force by the engine. It is supposed instant death was the result, but as the train did not stop, we have no clue to his identity, or what led to the rash act.

Peta. Express.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT SAVANNAH has created a terrible panic among the citizens. Not only are 96 of the boarding-houses closed, together with the Pulaski House, the largest hotel in the city, and their proprietors taken to flight. The Marshall House, another large hotel, is also, it is stated, about to close. Business throughout the city is almost entirely suspended, and the Georgian says that in proportion to the population, it has reason to fear that the number of sick is greater now than at any previous period, though the disease is less fatal.

BOSTON, Sept. 7, 1854. From eight o'clock last night until three this morning there has been incessant thunder and lightning, with copious rain. The weather continues very warm.

MACHIAS, Maine, Sept. 6. A large and enthusiastic anti-Nebraska meeting was held last night. They nominated the Rev. James A. Milliken for congress from the sixth district, in opposition to Fuller, the Democratic candidate for re-election.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 5. The free-soilers calling themselves Massachusetts Republicans assembled today and nominated S. C. Phillips as their candidate for Governor.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7. The Hon. Ephraim I. Foster died at Nashville last night. He was formerly U. S. Senator from Tennessee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8. The Democratic State Convention assembled at Indianapolis to-day. It was addressed by the Hon. Messrs. Douglas, Pugh, and Joe Lane. Their speeches were well received.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. We had a violent gale this afternoon for a few minutes, which was succeeded by a gentle rain for a brief period—wind south.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8. Mr. Douglas did not speak at Chicago on the 4th, as he had promised to do, but left on that day, to attend the Democratic mass meeting at Indianapolis, Ind.

MISCELLANY.

Anna Mary Howitt says she has but little sympathy with women "who are always wishing to be men," and who "assume masculine airs and the absence of tenderness and womanhood in a mistaken struggle after strength," and she holds that the idea in life as well as in art has ever been the blending of the beautiful and tender with the strong and intellectual."

COST OF IMPORTING STOCK. The cost of importing stock from Great Britain to this country by steamer, including commission, insurance, keep on board, and freight, is said to be for a horse, \$305, for a cow, \$260. By a sailing vessel, it would be from \$50 to \$75 less. At these rates the Ohio Importing Company cleared 15 per cent, on their sales.

Obstinacy and vehemency in opinion are the surest proofs of stupidity.

WISE FORECAST. Twenty-six of the prominent citizens of Winchester, Virginia, have made a call upon the people of Frederick county to join them in making provision for the scarcity and severity of the coming winter, to save the poor classes from want. The reason of this early movement is said to be the sad failure of the wheat and oat crops in the country, and that to a far greater, if not to an universal extent it is now a fixed fact, that the same must be the case with the buckwheat, corn, potato, and in fine, every vegetable crop.

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND. The late English papers all speak of fine weather and abundant harvests throughout the whole of that country. The corn and wheat especially are represented as unusually fine, and in many places the latter was being cut. Oats and hay, too, would yield largely, and the only complaint is at the potato root, but this is far from general or very serious.

The crops in Ireland are also said to be good. Corn is selling in Gallatin, Tenn., at \$2 00 to \$3 10 per bushel.

Old river men say that the Ohio river is at a lower stage at Cincinnati than it has been since 1831.

A WHEAT GROWING COUNTRY. It is estimated that the Canadas will raise the present season a surplus of 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, which of course will look abroad for a market. By the new reciprocity treaty, provincial wheat and flour come into our market free of duty, and upon an equal footing with the productions of our farmers.

Chicago Free Press.

THE CROPS. We learn from various sources that the crops of this and adjoining counties are tolerably good. The drought in the latter part of June and first of July retarded the growth of crops somewhat, but the plentiful showers and warm weather since have had a wonderful effect in repairing the injuries of that drought.

The following is a good phrase, descriptive of an energetic character: "Cromwell did not wait to strike until the iron was hot, but made it hot by striking."

PUNCH'S DEFINITION OF HEALTH. An indispensable requisite for business as well as amusement, which young men spend a greater part of their money in damaging, and the old men the greater part of their wealth in repairing.

There is a man in Troy, so mean, that he wishes his landlord to reduce his board bill, because he had his teeth extracted.

EFFECTS OF GOOD FEEDING. There is a man in Delphia Mass., who is so fat that the soap boilers of the place offered him a liberal salary to come and perspire in the vats during hot weather.

The superiority of some men is merely local. They are great, because their associations are little.

Johnson.

Commend a fool for his wit, or a knave for his honesty, and they will receive you into their bosom.

Fielding.

Men of the noblest dispositions think themselves happiest when others share their happiness with them.

Dunham.

DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD. For six years past, Messrs. Belcher and Brother, of St. Louis, have been boring an artesian well on their premises. It is now twenty-two hundred feet in depth, being deeper by one hundred feet than one in France. At the distance of seven hundred feet, a vein of salt water was struck, and at 1,500 feet an immense vein of sulphur water, in all respects like that of the Blue Lick Springs, burst forth.

Ex-Mayor Harper, of the firm of Harper & Brother, has been tendered the nomination of Mayor of New York, by the Temperance men and Know-Nothings. He has not yet replied.

SICKNESS. The summer just past has been unusually sickly in various parts of our country. Dysentery of a typhoid type has prevailed considerably in this and some of the adjoining counties and has proved very fatal. In Warren, Nash and other counties we have heard of many deaths. It seemed to baffie the skill of the best physicians in many cases, and when left to run its course without treatment almost invariably proved fatal.

Mal. Rep.

A letter from Saco, in Maine, states that all the wells in that town have been dry for some time, and the inhabitants have to purchase water brought from the river. At Portland, people were in similar condition, and in that neighborhood the hoofs of horses had become so hard and brittle that they would crack. Concord river, which was unusually high in spring, is now lower than it was at any time since 1826, and a trifle lower than it was then.

SHAKE BITTEN. Mr. Solomon Buffington, of Jackson Co., was recently bitten by a rattlesnake; but upon drinking a quart or two of whiskey, was relieved from the fatal tendencies of the poison. So states the Parkersburg Gazette.

There are some that live without any design at all, and only pass in the world like straws on a river; they do not go, but are carried.

Dean Swift held this doctrine, that there were three places where a man should be allowed to speak without contradiction; namely, the bench, the pulpit, and the gallows.

A DESERVED MONUMENT. The deaf mutes of the United States, by their individual subscriptions, have collected a handsome sum to erect a monument to Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the pioneer of deaf mute education in America. The monument will be set up with appropriate ceremonies, on the grounds of the American Asylum for